

SAINT LOUIS BIRD CLUB BULLETIN

Official Organ of The Saint Louis Bird Club
for the Promotion of
Bird Enjoyment, Bird Study and Bird Conservation

Vol. 2

June 14, 1933

Number 6

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PROJECT OF THE MONTH

NESTS, EGGS AND PLUMAGES

Mr. M. E. Thompson, 469 Oak St., Webster Groves, reported the following interesting observations of Cardinal nesting behavior: About May 6, the Cardinal nest was blown or beaten down at a time when there were at least three eggs present. Two were thrown from the nest and one was broken. The good egg was returned to the nest and the nest replaced in the rose bush, from which bush it had fallen. On May 12 another storm hurled the nest out of position and two young eyes not open, were on the ground. One seemed particularly chilled, so both were artificially warmed over a stove, then replaced in the nest. One bird was still in the nest. The adult birds had taken care of it, allowing no excrement to accumulate. The little ones on the earth had been abandoned by the adults, judging by the accumulation of excrement where each lay. These two little ones were returned to the nest about 5.30 p.m., May 12, and the adults were observed feeding them at least three times before dark. The next morning the old birds were caring normally for the nestlings. Mr. Thompson asks if it is not unusual for Cardinals to tolerate any handling of their eggs, and unusual also to stand by the nest and family through such vicissitudes. A.F.S.

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THE SAINT LOUIS BIRD CLUB WILL
HOLD NO MEETING DURING JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

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MEMBERS please faithfully stand by us with your ANNUAL DUES! We cannot mail the BULLETIN to everybody who does not pay to our treasury a dollar a year. We will mail it to everybody who does, but - AFTER THIS NUMBER the BULLETIN WILL NOT BE SENT TO THOSE IN ARREARS FOR DUES!

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FIELD OBSERVATIONS

THE SAINT LOUIS BIRD CLUB ALL-DAY EXCURSION, CREVE COEUR, MO., May 6, 1933. (This list consists of the merged records of Dr. D. M. Hetler (H), Mr. Tom Kirksey (K) and Dr. R. J. Terry (T), individual credit being shown in each instance by initial.)

Pied-billed Grebe, T; E. Green Heron, HKT; Red-breasted Merganser, H; Turkey Vulture, T; N. Bald Eagle, HK; E. Sparrow Hawk, HKT; E. Bob-white, HT; Killdeer, KT; Spotted Sandpiper, HKT; Black Tern, HKT; E. Mourning Dove, HKT; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, T; E. Night-hawk, H; Chimney Swift, HKT; Ruby-throated Hummingbird, HK; E. Belted Kingfisher, HT; N. Flicker, HKT; Red-

(continued on page 30)

On May 6, a very pretty morning, I stood quietly near the row of trees between my garden and the stream. Some full-grown young Blue Jays were yelling for breakfast. The parent-bird flew from the direction of the Spruce tree with a Bronzed Grackle after him. When he came close to me I could see plainly that he had a young, scarcely-

(continued on page 27)

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BULLETIN COMMITTEE

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BULLETIN COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bulletin Committee was held at the call of the chairman at the U. S. Entomological Laboratory, Thursday evening, May 25, the President and each member present. The plan of the Bulletin and the program for the year were the concern of the meeting.

The title and the assignments for first, third and fifth columns remain unchanged. The prescribed article for each number shall have the second column, the President's Message the fourth column, and Abstracts and Reviews the sixth column.

The Committee desires to have in each number, without prescribed position, contributions on Wintering Place of Red-headed Woodpeckers, Notes on *Passer montanus*, Field Observations, Personalia, Reports of Committee Chairman, Exchanges received since last issue, Bird Banding Notes and Report of Secretary.

The following program of leading articles was adopted:

1933, June 14, Nests, Eggs and first Plumages
Oct. 11, Conservation of Bird Life
Nov. 8, Migration
Dec. 13, Economic Studies of Birds
Jan. 10, 1934, Notable Bird Literature of 1933 (next column)

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NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT

In the bird's egg collection of my boyhood there were two types of eggs of the domestic sparrow. One was small, with a pointed end and of an almost uniform brown color. The other type was quite different, being larger, with ends of nearly equal roundness, with whitish ground-color, splotched and marked with brown and olive. I had found these two types in different nests, but on one occasion, at least, a small brown egg was discovered together with several of the larger spotted ones in a nest in a hollow limb.

I recall that other boys recognized small brown eggs and larger spotted eggs of the domestic sparrow. In the "eighties" boys did not have books which described and pictured the European Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*), and it is with humility I have to confess that my observation of the Sparrows about our home did not distinguish the Tree Sparrow which in all probability was there. I say in all probability, because our home was situated in the vicinity of Lafayette Park, one of the spots to which this Sparrow was brought from Europe in 1870 and set free.

The eggs of the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) vary in size and coloration; but it is scarcely probable that the range of variation extends so far as to include the small brown egg of my early collection. This was undoubtedly the egg of the European Tree Sparrow. R.J.Terry, 5/28/33.

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(Bulletin Committee, from col.1, p.26)
Feb. 14, Bird Banding Summary
Mar. 14, Methods of Attracting Birds
Apr. 11, Spring Migration
May 9, Migration Observations

The Committee requested Miss Clara Heising to conduct the Abstracts and Reviews.

While the Committee will welcome any contributions at any time, without obligation, it contemplates that the present announcement of leading articles or projects will influence each Club member to record in good form all observations made concerning each pro-

(continued on page 27)

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OTTO WIDMANN

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We who are interested in the ornithological activities of these United States, especially those of us who are situated in the central Mississippi basin rejoice in the continued activities of Otto Widmann who completes his ninety-second year on June 15, 1933.

The Bulletin Committee of The St. Louis Bird Club wishes to express its great appreciation of the counsel and of the contributions of Mr. Widmann during the life of the Bulletin.

(Bulletin Committee, from p. 26)
ject and submit the total observations for each project on or before the last day of the month preceding the designated date for that project.

The Committee wishes to build up a record of ornithological literature possessed institutionally and privately in the St. Louis region with symbols to show whether institutional or private and whether available for circulation or only for reference, and if private, what arrangement, if any, may be made for seeing it. The following is an approved plan for recording your literature: Aughey, E. 1878. Notes on the Nature of the Food of the Birds of Nebraska, In First Rept. U. S. Ent. Comm., Appendix 2, pp. 13-62. If there are tables, figures or plates, this information should be included. Please send your bibliography lists to the chairman of the Bulletin Committee

The Committee is publishing the lists of birds observed in the field in the order of the A. O. U. Check-List of North American Birds, Fourth Edition, 1931. In submitting lists in the future, please follow this order so far as possible, using the present and back numbers of the Bulletin, if you do not have convenient access to the Check-List.

Ch.

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(Nests, Eggs, etc., from p. 25)
feathered bird in his mouth. The wings and feet were plainly visible. I did not get to see him feed it.

On May 19, I saw a Bronzed Grackle fall from its nest in the big Spruce tree in front of my house. As it was

about to fly, I banded it. On May 25, another young Grackle about ready to fly, came down. I banded it also. Two nests with young from the same Grackle colony were blown down in a storm and the young were drowned.

Miss Cora Shoop, Steelville, Mo.

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In the heavy rain and wind storm on May 20, a blackjack oak was blown down on the property of J. W. Peters, 437 Selma Ave., Webster Groves. Three little Screech Owls were thrown to the ground from their nesting hole in the oak. They were picked up and placed in another hole in the same tree, as their home was down on the under side of the fallen tree. The parents were observed near by but did not come to look after their family. The Berke-meyer family close by, adopted the little Owls and since May 21, have been keeping them in an open-topped box with dry grass in it, on a screened porch; and feeding them chopped meat, liver, English Sparrows, drone bees, etc. On June 5, we visited, measured and weighed the little Owls, which the day before had had their pictures taken by Bill Brandhorst of the Webster Groves Nature Study Society. The records are: 1-Total length, 5 3/4"; wing 3 3/8"; beak, 11/16"; tail, 1 1/8"; tarsus, 1 3/16"; iris, Naphthalene yellow; wt., 104.1g. 2-Total length 6"; w., 3 9/16"; beak, 3/4"; tail, 1 1/8"; tars., 1 1/8"; i., Naphthalene yellow; wt., 113.5g. 3-Total, 5 1/8"; w., 2 5/8"; beak, 5/8"; t., 1"; str., 1"; iris Naphthalene yellow; wt., 83.5g. Numbers 1 and 2 were sprightly and wise-looking, but little Number 3 was considerably smaller than the others, and weak, lying down practically all the time. All were covered with soft, pretty natal down, but brown streaks showed through it on their backs. The sides of breast were patterned after the barred Plymouth Rock chicken. The two larger Megascops talked a great deal, sometimes sounding like a squeaky whinney of a horse and some times like a rather mellow click of a telegraph instrument. A.F. & E.A.S

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Many times in the springtime over a period of many years I have put out

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string for birds in the interest of nest building. I have taken care that it should be in short lengths so that there might be less likelihood of tangling in ways that might injure the birds. Many times birds have used string thus put out. Several years ago it occurred to me to try to find out how birds re-acted to color in the use of string and I tried the following experiment. Twice in nest building time I placed in the garden, some on trees, some on the ground, short pieces of string of the following colors: dark blue, light blue, green, yellow, orange, red, pink, white, hemp and burlap ravelings, counting and keeping a record of the number of each color placed. In each instance only burlap ravelings, hemp, and white string were used. None of the bright colors were taken by the birds. I have tried to attract birds with pieces of blue and red zephyr but they were not used. In my experience Robins have taken string oftenest for use in building, but Wood Thrushes, Brown Thrashers, Catbirds and Orioles sometimes have taken it. E.A.S.

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In the spring about the time the Orioles come back I place hair combings on the bark of trees in the garden, and in one instance a ♂ Baltimore Oriole carried hair away from the rough bark of a plum tree in the garden 11 times in 20 minutes. E.A.S.

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Concerning Plumage Coloration, Dr. A. A. Allen, in his "Book of Bird Life," p. 237-241, states: " * * there are, in ordinary birds, thought to be but three pigments in any of the feathers: reds, yellows, and browns. A green pigment occurs in the African Plantain-eaters, but in other birds the green is due to a yellow or brown pigment overlaid with a structure which refracts the light. Blue and all the metallic colors are due entirely to this process of refraction, the exposed portion of the feather being coated with a transparent colorless layer of extreme thinness (8-1000th of an inch) which breaks up the rays of light. A Scarlet Tanager is red in any light because the red is a pig-

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ment, but an Indigo Bunting or a Bluebird is blue only by reflected light, when refraction occurs. Thus, when a Bluebird gets wet or when it is perched between one and the sun, it will appear only black or brownish. This fact * * accounts for many of the strange descriptions of birds that one receives from inexperienced observers.

"Occasionally an excess of this brown or black pigment * * is called melanism.

"The opposite of Melanism is albinism * * *. It is caused by an absence or degeneration of the pigment. * * The brown pigment seems the most likely to disappear, pure albinos of birds having red or yellow in their plumage being extremely rare. * * The exact cause of albinism is not known though it is thought to be a form of physical weakness due to inbreeding or to some other cause.

"More unusual than albinism is what is called dichromation * * or the occurrence in a species of two color phases irrespective of age, sex or season. The familiar Screech Owl affords us a good example * *."

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During a recent discussion of Summer Tanagers the question arose as to the color changes of the male in regard to the time that they occurred and the length of time that they persisted. Chapman states the following: Adult ♂: Rose red, brighter below; wings fuscous, margined with rose red. Adult ♀: Upper parts orange, olive green; under parts yellowish orange. Immature ♂ in winter: Similar to the ♀ but with more or less of a reddish tinge throughout the plumage. Immature ♂ in summer: Variable; sometimes a mixture of adult ♂ and ♀ plumages at other times like the adult ♂, but wing quills as in adult ♀. The adult ♂ plumage is acquired at the first postnuptial molt and retained thereafter at all seasons.

The Scarlet Tanager. Adult ♂ in summer: Bright scarlet, wings and tail black, underwing coverts white. Adult ♂ in (fall) postnuptial molt: Wings and tail almost black, upper parts a mixture of scarlet and olive green; under parts, a mixture of scarlet and

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(Nests, Eggs and Plumages, con.)

light greenish yellow. This changes to the winter adult σ plumage which is similar to the adult female but tail and wings are black. Immature σ in winter: Similar to σ but wing coverts black. Immature σ in summer: Similar to adult σ in summer but primaries and secondaries as in winter. The adult summer plumage is acquired at the second spring (prenuptial) molt. Adult σ : Upper parts light olive green; wings and tail fuscous, lightly margined with olive green; under parts greenish yellow. D. M. Hetler.

Many Summer Tanagers were observed at Creve Coeur, May 6, and several in immature colors of various degrees, some largely red and some largely yellow. In Pearson's "Birds of North America," the author states that several years are required for the young σ Summer Tanagers to reach their full red plumage, and the proportion of red gives a reliable index of their age. During this day many more Summer Tanagers were observed than Scarlet Tanagers. The young σ Scarlet Tanagers always have their full plumage the second year, which is also the case with a number of species of birds, especially birds of brilliant coloring.

Robert W. Barrell.

OBSERVATIONS ON A PAIR OF DOVES
AT MISSOURI UNIVERSITY

June 19. Marjorie informed me at noon that a pair of Eastern Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) had a nest on the bathroom window ledge on the second floor. About sundown I went over to look at the nest. There were two young doves nearly ready to fly. The mother dove sat with her head touching the screen. From the outside the nest was scarcely visible for the ivy that covered the entire west side of the brick building. My room was next door and directly opposite the nest on the same level, at a distance no more than 12 feet.

June 20. I arose at 5.30 a.m. and sat down at my study table by the window to study a lesson on light. In the midst of the Sagitta formula for determining the properties of a lens,

I heard a dove arrive. He had something, - I supposed food for the young. He left and in a few minutes returned. I counted the trips from 5.30 to 7.00 a.m. He made 27 trips in all. On most of the trips he had roots and grass, but carried nothing away. His arrival and departure was always announced with the peculiar sound made by the wings, I suppose.

June 21. Marjorie told me there was one egg in the nest. So the 27 trips the morning before were made by a Dove rebuilding the nest deserted late the evening before. The nest had not been allowed to get cold. As the first nest was already above the average built by Doves, the only excuse for building must have been to satisfy the instinct.

At noon I went over and tried to shoo her off, but she sat on. Ten noisy girls were using the room, but all the thumping on the screen one could do would bring only a slight movement of the head.

June 22, 9.50 a.m. Male Dove arrived and female left. As the arriving bird stepped on the ledge, the one leaving flew off the nest and the one arriving stepped immediately on.

10.15 a.m. Doves again exchanged places.

12.15 p.m. Exchanged.

4.00 p.m. The female was sitting on the nest and the temperature must have been at least 110°.

June 24. Marjorie reported two eggs. This was the first time anyone had been able to catch them off the nest. From 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 m. the male sat still the entire hour on the ledge while the female sat on the nest.

June 25, 5.00 p.m. Exchanged.

June 26, 10.45 a.m. Exchanged, female getting on. At noon she was still on.

June 27, 5.45 p.m. Exchanged.

June 28, 5.45 p.m. Exchanged.

June 29, No afternoon record.

July 1, 5.50 p.m., July 2, 11.45 and 5.40 p.m., and July 3, 5.10 p.m. Exchanged.

July 5. Eggs hatched, requiring 12 days for incubation.

July 11, 5.45 p.m. The female left the nest and young alone.

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(Observations on Doves from p. 29)

July 12, 5.45 p.m. She left the nest and young alone.

July 13, 4.30 p.m. She again left nest and young alone. The temperature was 102 in the shade down stairs. At 6.00 p.m. she returned.

July 14, 4.30 p.m. She again left the nest and young alone.

July 15, 4.30 p.m. The male arrived, making a few circles as if catching the honeybees swarming about the blossoms on the vines, then lit on the ledge, whereupon the female left. Five minutes later he left the nest alone.

July 17, 4 p.m. The female pushed one young bird out of the nest. It stood on the ledge trembling and flapping its wings for a few minutes, then retreated. As he retreated, the second one came out and exercised, then both returned to the nest.

July 18. The two young were sitting on the ledge.

July 19. Both were gone.

To me the three things which seemed to be most interesting were: the rebuilding of the Dove's nest deserted only a few hours before; in such unusual site; the absolute feeling of security and confidence placed in the screen amid such noise; and the regularity of exchange by the parent birds at the 5.45 p.m. period. At other times of the day I was not in the room frequently enough to observe the times of exchange. Cora Shoop.

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(Field Observations from Page 25)

bellied Woodpecker, HKT; Red-headed Woodpecker, HKT; E. Hairy Woodpecker, HKT; N. Downy Woodpecker, HKT; E. Kingbird, HKT; No Crested Flycatcher, HKT; E. Phoebe, HKT; E. Wood Pewee, HKT; Prairie Horned Lark, HK; Tree Swallow, HKT; Bank Swallow, HK; Rough-winged Swallow, HK; Barn Swallow, HKT; Purple Martin, HKT; N. Blue Jay, HKT; E. Crow, HKT; Black-capped Chickadee, HKT; Carolina Chickadee, HKT; Tufted Titmouse, HKT; White-breasted Nuthatch, HK; E. House Wren, HKT; Bewick's Wren, HKT; Carolina Wren, HKT; Long-billed Marsh Wren, H; E. Mockingbird, HKT; Catbird, HKT; Brown Thrasher, HKT; E. Robin, HKT; Wood Thrush, HKT; Olive-backed Thrush,

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Gray-checked Thrush, HKT; E. Bluebird, HKT; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, T; E. Ruby-crowned Kinglet, HK; Migrant Shrike, HKT; Starling, H; White-eyed Vireo, HK; Bell's Vireo, H; Yellow-throated Vireo, T; Blue-headed Vireo, HK; Red-eyed Vireo, HKT; Philadelphia Vireo, H; E. Warbling Vireo, HKT; Black and White Warbler, HK; Prothonotary Warbler, HKT; Worm-eating Warbler, HK; Golden-winged Warbler, HK; Tennessee Warbler, HKT; Nashville Warbler, HK; E. Yellow Warbler, HKT; Myrtle Warbler, HKT; Black-throated Green Warbler, HK; Blackburnian Warbler, HK; Chestnut-sided Warbler, HK; Bay-breasted Warbler, HKT; Black-poll Warbler, HK; N. Pine Warbler, HK; N. Prairie Warbler, HKT; W. Palm Warbler, HKT; Ovenbird, HT; N. Water Thrush, HK; Louisiana Water Thrush, HKT; Kentucky Warbler, HKT; Connecticut Warbler, HK; N. Yellowthroat, HKT; Maryland Yellowthroat, HKT; Yellow-breasted Chat, T; American Redstart, HKT; English Sparrow, HKT; Bobolink, HK; E. Meadowlark, HKT; E. Red-wing, HKT; Orchard Oriole, HKT; Baltimore Oriole, HKT; Bronzed Grackle, HKT; E. Cowbird, HKT; Scarlet Tanager, H; Summer Tanager, HKT; E. Cardinal, HKT; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, HKT; E. Blue Grosbeak, HKT; Indigo Bunting, HKT; Dickcissel, HKT; E. Goldfinch, HKT; Red-eyed Towhee, HKT; E. Savannah Sparrow, HK; E. Chipping Sparrow, HKT; E. Field Sparrow, HKT; White-crowned Sparrow, HK; White-throated Sparrow, HKT; Lincoln's Sparrow, HT; Swamp Sparrow, HK; E. Song Sparrow, HKT. 110 Species.

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REPORT OF THE CLUB "BIRD-WALKS" IN THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN, April 1933

Apr. 1, Weather cool and wet, 5 persons present, 19 species of birds;

Apr. 8, Weather very favorable, 15 present, 30 species identified;

Apr. 15, Cold rain, 2 present, 17 spp.

Apr. 22, Wet and cool, 3 present, 25 spp.;

Apr. 29, Weather beautiful, 16 present and 35 spp. identified.

First Lincoln Sparrows were identified in the Garden.

Several female Towhees were seen in the Garden on Feb. 26, 1933, an unusually early date for St. Louis.

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(Field Observations, from p. 30)

No Starlings have been seen in the Garden this spring. Robert W. Barrell. (May 13, 1933.)

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CLARKSVILLE BIRD LIST, April 29, 6.15-7.30 p.m. Cloudy, some rain, - heavy wind; April 30, cloudy, brisk wind:

E. Sparrow Hawk, E. Mourning Dove, Chimney Swift, N. Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, N. Crested Flycatcher, E. Phoebe, Tree Swallow, N. Blue Jay, E. Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, E. House Wren, Carolina Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, E. Robin, Wood Thrush, E. Bluebird, Migratory Shrike, Warbling Vireo, Yellow Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Maryland Yellow-throat, English Sparrow, E. Meadowlark, E. Redwing, Baltimore Oriole, E. Cowbird, Bronzed Grackle, E. Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Red-eyed Towhee, Slate-colored Junco, E. Field Sparrow, E. Chipping Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, E. Song Sparrow, (All were noted immediately around the house at Clarksville, Mo., except the Shrike, which was some miles south. Luther Ely Smith.

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A list of birds seen around Tulsa, Okla., in past five years, grouped by the day of the year, regardless of the year: Jan. 11- Harlan Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Blue Jay, Chickadee, Long-tailed Chickadee, Carolina Chickadee, Plumbeous Chickadee, Carolina Wren, Mockingbird, Migrant Shrike, Meadowlark, Southern Meadowlark, Purple Finch, Montana Junco; Jan. 13- Krider Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Bobwhite, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Crow, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Bluebird, Pine Siskin, Cardinal, Goldfinch, Song Sparrow; Jan. 27- Eastern Robin, Southern Robin, Arctic Towhee, Field Sparrow, Harris's Sparrow, Dakota Song Sparrow; Feb. 3- Mourning Dove, Kingfisher, Flicker, Brown Thrasher, Redwing, Brewer's Blackbird, Baird Sparrow, Tree Sparrow; Feb. 8- Prairie Horned Lark, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Cedar Waxwing, House Finch; Mar. 2- Red-tailed Hawk, Purple Martin, Brown

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Creepers, Winter Wren; Mar. 22- Scaup Duck, Phoebe, Bank Swallow, Cowbird; Mar. 30- Canada Goose, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Rusty Blackbird; Apr. 3- Herring Gull, Sprague's Pipit, W. Savanna Sparrow; Apr. 6- Turkey Vulture, Rough-winged Swallow, Myrtle Warbler, Swamp Sparrow; Apr. 10- Black Vulture, Ring-billed Gull; Apr. 11- Blue-winged Teal, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Wilson's Snipe, White-rumped Shrike, Magnolia Warbler, Maryland Yellow-throat, Lark Sparrow; Apr. 15- Yellow-throated Vireo, Warbling Vireo; Apr. 20- Coot, Pectoral Sandpiper, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Great Crested Flycatcher, House Wren, White-eyed Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Yellow Warbler, Orchard Oriole, Vesper Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow; Apr. 23- Pied-billed Grebe, Gadwall, Chimney Swift, Wood Thrush, Bell's Vireo, N. Yellow-throat, Scarlet Tanager; Apr. 27- Lesser Yellowlegs, Tennessee Warbler, Summer Tanager; Apr. 30- Little Green Heron, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Bartramian Sandpiper, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Least Flycatcher, Wood Pewee, Barn Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Catbird, Yellow-breasted Chat, Indigo Bunting, Dickcissel; May 2- Painted Bunting, Broad-winged Hawk, Olive-backed Thrush, Blue-winged Warbler, Sycamore Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Baltimore Oriole, Painted Bunting; May 8- Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Cliff Swallow, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Blue Grosbeak; May 16- King Rail, Sora, Black Tern, Texas Wren, Prothonotary Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak; May 20- Sandhill Crane, Black-bellied Plover, Mourning Warbler, Chipping Sparrow; May 22- Killdeer, Screech Owl, Kingbird; May 25- Nighthawk, Traill's Flycatcher; June 8- Black-chinned Hummingbird, Rock Wren; July 3- Great Blue Heron, W. Parula Warbler; July 13- Rusty Blackbird; July 27- Black-crowned Night Heron, Chuck-will's-widow, Whip-poor-will, Say's Phoebe, Pipit, Black-throated Green Warbler; Aug. 24- Clipper Egret, Least Sandpiper, Arkansas Kingbird; Sept. 5- Mallard Duck, Black Duck, Cooper's Hawk, Mexi-

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(Field Observations from P. 31)
can Black Hawk, Osprey, Semi-palmated Sandpiper, Sierra Hermit Thrush, Blue-headed Vireo, Nashville Warbler, Redstart, Grasshopper Sparrow, Leconte's Sparrow, White-winged Junco.

W. H. Koons, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

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Steelville, Mo. May 6, 1933.

Nashville and Tennessee Warblers came within 20 feet of me and tarried a few minutes. C. Shoop.

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A Cardinal's nest containing three eggs was discovered not over one foot from the ground in the ordinary hill-side growth at Creve Coeur, May 6, 1933. This is a very unusual site for a Cardinal nest. Robert W. Carroll.

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BIRD BANDING NOTES

Mr. R. L. Hobbs maintains an attractive villa for Passer montanus, suspended just outside his dining room window, from the limb of a Post Oak at north of his house. He saw at least one brood successfully leave the villa in 1932 and again in 1933. On May 21, 1933, Mr. Hobbs reported that the mouths met the adults at the door for food, indicating that they might soon fly. Mrs. Satterthwait and I took our banding paraphernalia over during the forenoon and Mr. Hobbs helped us "sack the villa." We stopped the entrance before otherwise disturbing the birds. Then lifted it from its hanger, brought it down to earth, unscrewed the side and removed the hinges, because we wanted to remove the nest in its entirety and could not with less opening than the entire side. The nest consisted of some grass and many chicken feathers. Every nook in the box was occupied with nesting material except what seemed very meagre space for adult and young. Mr. Hobbs took photographs of the nest and nest-box with side off, of two of the three young and of the one egg found in the nest.

The nestlings were given Bands C51478, C51479 and C51480. Measurements are given in this sequence for each detail: total length, 4.25, 4 1/8, and 4 5/16"; length of wing, 2 1/16, 2 1/16, 2 1/8; beak, 9/32, 9/32, 1/4";

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length of tail, 1 3/32, 1 3/16; 1.25"; tarsus, 5/8, 11/16, 11/16; weight, 22.6, 20.6 and 20.95 grams; iris,ummy brown in each.

The appearance of each was the same and the resemblance to the adults was complete, except for feather-lengths. Descriptive notes were taken particularly from C51480: Tiny buffy line (about 1/8") back of eye, eye in blackish band; crown, sepia; blackish part of mandible, olivaceous black, shading to yellow ochre at tip, especially in lower mandible.

The nest was replaced carefully, space preserved for the accommodation of the young. Each was reluctant to go in. In a few minutes, one made a very creditable initial flight to the next property. The others were not seen leaving.

The egg measurements are: short diameter, 14 11/16 mm; long diameter, 19 mm. Darkest coloration, warm sepia; lightest coloration, drab gray; blurred rather than spotted or mottled; general effect, Van Dyke Brown. A.F.A.

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A Lincoln Sparrow was banded by me at my banding station at Steelville, Mo., May 5, 1933. Cora Shoop.

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PERSONALIA

Walter G. Palmer, now at Goodman's Ranch, Evanston, Wyo., situated 8,000' above sea-level and near the Uinta Mts., reports a continued active interest in bird study. The Golden Eagle is on his list nearly every time he makes a list. He promises to submit to the Bulletin Committee a list of winter residents as well as a list of birds in migration.

Miss Cora E. Shoop will spend the summer with her sisters residing in St. Louis and in Hannibal. Let us hope she will continue her bird-banding operations during the summer.

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Tom Kirksey drove to Hannibal, Mo. and Paris, Ill., and return on May 30, and reports 55 species observed, of particular note being the Upland Plover and American Bittern.

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